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19-Year-Old Confined to Wheelchair by Chronic Lyme Disease Sues Doctors, Hospitals for Medical Malpractice

When she was 10 years old, Julia Rose Bruzzese developed a radiating rash on her leg with two red concentric circles and a central red bull's-eye. Her pediatrician didn't prescribe antibiotics, and for years after, doctors dismissed Julia's worsening symptoms — and her parents' concerns that their daughter had untreated Lyme disease.

By **Mary Beth Pfeiffer**

25

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This is a story of medical ignorance: how an infection was allowed to fester even when safe, generic drugs could have stopped it.

No, this is not about COVID-19. This is a story of Lyme disease.

Before a pandemic came along, Lyme disease was among the most controversial and, in late stages, abysmally treated infection in medicine.

As COVID-19 wanes, the tick-borne illness is still all those things. That is why a 19-year-old woman, who represents chronic Lyme sufferers worldwide, is suing a dozen doctors, a pediatric practice and three hospitals in New York City for medical malpractice.

If anybody can change the image and practice of Lyme disease, it is Julia Rose Bruzzese of Brooklyn, the girl in a wheelchair who met the Pope on an airport tarmac at the age of 12 in hope of a miracle. Maybe, just maybe, she will get it.

First, her odyssey.

Bull's-eye missed

When she was 10 years old — then an active, softball-playing dancer and Girl Scout — Julia developed a radiating rash on her leg with two red concentric circles and a central red bull's-eye.

The photos her father took, date-stamped Sept. 18, 2013, depict a textbook symptom of an infection that afflicts a half-million Americans a year: Lyme disease.

Nonetheless, at her pediatrician's office three days later, Julia was not diagnosed or given what could have been a life-changing course of a simple and safe antibiotic.

Instead, the advice suggested then, as inscribed in her chart, was "Dermatology consult."

Over the next two years, that error was compounded repeatedly in a medical milieu that rejects Lyme as a late-stage disease, based on one — but not the only — set of treatment guidelines.

Rather, doctors said Julia was faking or mentally ill.

When her father suggested tick-borne illness might be the problem — and offered science articles in support — he was treated with "disgust," he wrote in a timeline of Julia's declining health. "Like Lyme disease was a bad word like I was using profanity."

"They chose to ignore it," Julia told me.

Taken together, Julia's lawsuit contends, the refusal of doctor after doctor, and hospital after hospital, to diagnose and treat her condition changed her life forever. The litigation seeks judgment "in such sum as a jury would find fair, adequate and just."

Since the age of three, Julia had taken dance lessons — hip-hop, tap, jazz and ballet. At a videoed recital at age eight, Julia, hands on hips and flanked by two other girls, tap-dances tentatively in a shiny sequined yellow dress.

At age 11, she performs a dazzling hip-hop routine, hair and feet flying, in a school talent show, remembering now how every step was a monumental effort.

"My body was slowly giving up," she said, "and I didn't know it."

In the next three months, Julia went into a precipitous decline. Just one month short of turning 13, and 20 months after her untreated rash, Julia ceased to walk.

The 19-year-old Julia of today is still the energetic, self-confident, even happy, girl seen in childhood videos and photographs. But she no longer dances, plays softball and tennis, or rides a bike.

Instead, she attends college classes and sees life from the vantage point of a wheelchair.

"Julia has needlessly lost her precious childhood," her father, Enrico Bruzzese, wrote in a meticulously detailed 178-page insurance appeal in 2016, part of a record that includes medical notes and recordings of doctors that may be aired in court.

This happened, he wrote, "over a horrifying disease that could have been easily treated."

Julia's story — of inconclusive and flawed tests, cramping, twitching, migrating pain, abdominal distress, lost vision, paralysis, and inexorably worsening health — is severe amid Lyme patients.

But it is not unique. In a decade of research for articles and a book, I have interviewed scores of other bereft and exhausted parents and patients with similar stories of Lyme ruin and treatment denial.

An estimated 1.9 million Americans suffer the lingering effects of Lyme disease, a 2019 study found.

Tests and treatments fail

Since the first treatment guidelines in 2000, Lyme disease has been controlled by a small group of well-connected researcher-physicians in the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA).

The group's dogmatic view maintains that the infection is easy to diagnose with a standard test and eliminate with a round of antibiotics. But the reality of Lyme disease, often complicated by other infections packed into one tick bite, is profoundly different.

The latest IDSA guidelines, in 2020, acknowledge that Lyme symptoms, including some that are "quite disabling," persist "in 10–20% or more" of patients one year after treatment.

Yet the guidelines go on to dismiss those symptoms as "subjective," and therefore not verifiable, as Julia's symptoms were viewed.

Another set of guidelines, published by treating physicians in the International Lyme and Associated Diseases Society (ILADS), faults the evidence behind the IDSA model as low-quality and flawed.

ILADS recommends longer prophylactic antibiotics after tick bites and for initial infection, and retreatment for persisting Lyme symptoms. Julia eventually received intravenous antibiotic treatment, endorsed by ILADS, that allowed her to feel her feet for the first time in months.

Ultimately, Julia's care in New York hospitals rested on a 30-year-old diagnostic test that fails to detect some 40% of early infections and is widely acknowledged to need replacement.

For her, the test registered some, but not enough, indicators to be positive, so doctors ruled out Lyme disease as "unlikely." They never looked further.

Julia told me she could understand that some doctors were uninformed or initially perplexed by her case. "They really didn't think Lyme disease did this," she said. But she does not excuse their unwillingness, given her history of a rash, to consider the possibilities of, and published studies on, late-stage Lyme.

Instead, she became the problem.

"As an eleven-year-old child, I was criminalized and made to feel crazy," she said. "That could have been so damaging to me if I didn't have my family and didn't have support."

After her descent into paraplegia, Julia was told, in various ways, that she could walk if only she tried.

Among these, Julia's wheelchair would be taken to see if she would get up to use the hospital bathroom, forcing her father to carry her. Prods would be poked into her lifeless legs when she slept, occasionally drawing blood, to test for a response.

The use of "truth serum" was even suggested, Enrico Bruzzese's timeline states.

Once, Julia woke to a group of what seemed like 20 doctors at her hospital bedside, brought in to observe a purported case of "conversion disorder," or, less kindly put, "malingering." Bruzzese ushered the group out.

Most dramatically, the timeline recounts, a hospital staffer let go of Julia at one point, she and her father said, apparently to see if she would save herself.

In her 11-year-old's recollection, Julia said she was dragged along a hospital hallway, crying and saying she was in pain. "He took all my weight and then he dropped me," she told me.

Julia said she got the message. "You may not know this," she summarized it for me, "but you are making this up."

Julia's timeline, as written by her father, was assembled for an appeal to her insurance company to pay for her Lyme disease care, including intravenous antibiotics.

She was denied three times, a decision that insurers are emboldened to make by the Lyme guidelines they choose to follow and not the ones that recognize the long-term implications of chronic Lyme disease.

As a result, families suffer huge financial harm. By 2016, Erico Bruzzese had dissolved his pension, quit his job to be Julia's caregiver, and incurred more than $100,000 in medical bills.

That was the most difficult time in his life, he said, when losing the family's home, "losing everything," was a real possibility. "I was willing to give it all up," he said, "just to get Julia back."

A small sample of the appeal gives a sense of what this child endured.

Bruzzese wrote:

> "On May 10, 2015, Julia had an acute onset of abdominal pain that spiraled into a litany of symptoms, which included but was not limited to headache, stiff neck, back pain, chest pain, severe abdominal pain, hair loss, fever, migrating joint pain, numbness in a stocking-like pattern of the hands and feet, tingling sensations of the fingertips and toes, abnormally low blood pressure and body temperature, brain fog, concentration difficulties, endurance issues, sensory deficit and flaccid paralysis of the lower extremities.
>
> "Julia has been unable to walk or move her legs from the hips down, and her lower extremities have been severely cold to the touch. She has been wheelchair-bound since June 5, 2015 …
>
> "Untreated Lyme and tick-borne disease for over two years allowed the disease to fester and wreak havoc on Julia's body causing 'Sequelae Guillain-Barré syndrome' ('GBS'), Postural Orthostatic Tachycardia ('POTS'), distended bladder, cognitive impairment, vision and hearing difficulties (legal blindness), insomnia, osteopenia, atrophy, migratory muscle and joint pain, adrenal insufficiency, encephalitis, seizures, severe fatigue, and severely limited strength and vitality among many other problems."

Julia's lawsuit alleges that all of this — including paraplegia and paralysis — is a consequence of the failure to recognize and treat her tick-borne illness.

The defendants have denied all claims in the lawsuit, filed in March 2021.

After the Pope

As Julia's health declined in the spring of 2015, her parents felt isolated and berated and were questioning whether the doctors were right.

"We were told Julia may be suffering a psych problem, and we were embarrassed," Bruzzese said of those difficult months.

Even as his daughter went from walking unsteadily, to walking with help, to not walking at all by June of 2015, Enrico Bruzzese said they had told no one but his parents about Julia's condition.

That all changed in September 2015 when, in her wheelchair, Julia innocently sought a blessing from Pope Francis on his arrival at JFK Airport and became the focus of news worldwide.

That brief and fateful exchange, between a Pontiff and a determined altar girl from St. Bernadette's Church, would lead to an outpouring of help and a kind of stardom no one wants.

At last, doors were opened. Laboratory tests showed evidence of five tick-borne infections, including Lyme disease, babesiosis, tularemia and bartonellosis. She received treatment, too, that did not cure her long-ignored condition but helped.

Julia's medical odyssey is chronicled in dramatic detail in a critically acclaimed documentary that is now screening around the country. The film is a testament to the denial and pain of Lyme disease sufferers.

For the record, I appear in the film, in which I describe the underrecognized toll of tickborne disease in words that became its title: "The Quiet Epidemic."

Ignorance of the scope of tick-borne illness — driven largely by a one-size-fits-all care model — has limited patients' access to treatment. Lawsuits are rare, while tragic oversights in care are common.

But Julia's case holds great promise, both because of the facts — a rash, no treatment, symptoms misconstrued — and because of her notoriety and poised charisma.

If she convinces a jury that untreated Lyme disease put her in that wheelchair, the no-big-deal image of the infection morphs into what many know it is: a sometimes life-changing and disabling disease.

Julia's lawsuit is a year or more from coming to trial. But another Lyme lawsuit, in a story with the worst possible outcome, will come to trial in May.

In this case, Lyme disease killed a child. His parents are suing a pediatric practice and a hospital for their roles in his "wrongful death."

Lyme in his heart

Joseph Elone, a high school junior, hiker, and budding student of nature, returned from summer camp in late July 2013, soon developing flu and respiratory symptoms.

His parents took him to a pediatric practice twice. When a test came back negative, Lyme disease was ruled out.

On an August evening days later, Joseph, 17, collapsed on his front lawn in Poughkeepsie, New York, from what would later be ruled Lyme carditis. He died hours later — a victim of an unreliable, archaic test that has for decades been known to fail.

A case report in Cardiovascular Pathology journal two years later vividly documented the damage to Joseph's heart. There, in color, were corkscrew-shaped Borrelia burgdorferi spirochetes, the causative agent of Lyme disease.

Like Julia, Joseph was not treated with a round of antibiotics that likely would have spared him. "Lyme carditis is a self-limited condition," the journal article noted, "and full recovery is typically expected with timely supportive care and antibiotic therapy."

Because of the dogma that surrounds its care, Lyme disease stands alone as an illness doctors fear to treat.

Some thirty science publications emphasize the guidelines-inspired fear of overdiagnosis, ironically from falsely positive tests, a sure commentary on their questionable utility.

Few studies, on the other hand, address the risks of not treating — with safe, short-term drugs. Yet that was the path chosen in both Julia's and Joseph's cases.

In a post-script on the loss of Joseph, the authors of his case report remarked:

> "We remember Joseph as a kind, gentle, and caring person. Based on his interest in science and his compassionate nature, we believe he would approve of this manuscript to understand the disease that took him away from us."

But has anything changed to stop what happened a decade ago to these two children?

Dr. Robert Bransfield, a chronic Lyme disease expert, said no.

"It is still happening today," said Bransfield, a psychiatrist who has testified in medical malpractice cases and seen suicides, overdoses and homicides result from untreated Lyme disease. "The medical failure most commonly occurred years before, when there was an opportunity for earlier diagnosis and effective treatment."

Perhaps big money payouts will help. In a recent lawsuit from Vermont, a hospital and doctor were ordered to pay $6.5 million in the Lyme carditis death of a 25-year-old man in 2017.

He was told — twice — that his "slightly target shape" rash was a skin infection — this in a state with among the nation's highest rates of Lyme disease.

Never happen again

Significantly, Julia's and Joseph's lawsuits were filed by the same lawyer, Michael Ronemus of Manhattan. Although nearly 600 documents combined are part of the court records so far, Ronemus has yet to earn a dime. This may explain why so few lawsuits are filed.

"It's not about the money," Ronemus said, having gradually learned the magnitude of Lyme injury since taking on the Elone case. "It's a matter of principle in these cases. And proving right and wrong."

For Julia's father, a measure of justice has already been achieved.

"For me, I already won," Enrico Bruzzese told me. "I wanted the doctors who did Julia wrong to get a summons with her name on it. I wanted to wake them up."

"They rejected the whole idea that Lyme was an issue, period," he said. "They never considered it could be responsible for Julia's presentation."

Nonetheless, Bruzzese acknowledges he is worried about Julia's future. He would like assurances, which her lawsuit may provide, that she will be cared for.

For her part, Julia is moving forward: She is in a pre-med program at Long Island University. She paints, crochets, bakes and has been certified as a makeup artist.

"Once I realized I couldn't do the hobbies I used to love without the use of my legs," she texted me, "I started to explore what I could do with my hands."

Her father is humbled by Julia's optimism. "If it wasn't for her demeanor, her disposition, this would be so much harder," he told me in what was for him a difficult conversation.

"She's always refused to accept that she is Lyme. 'I have Lyme, and I'm not going to let it take my life over.'"

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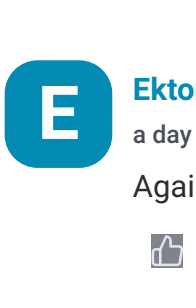

Mary Beth Pfeiffer

Mary Beth Pfeiffer is an investigative journalist who is outraged by the government's abject failure to stop COVID-19 by treating it early.

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Ektor57
a day ago
Again...why would anyone ever trust these medical bozos?
6 0 Reply • Share ›

Dawn
a day ago edited
This is so sad. In Chinese Medicine, Lyme disease is one of the known causes of what is called Gu syndrome. There are CM specialists who treat this disease. It is a long course of treatment but effective. The sooner its treated the better, but even long standing chronic Gu syndrome improves with proper treatment. Even if Western treatment with antibiotics is given it is frequently ineffective. The patient usually cannot tolerate long term antibiotics with no other support for the body's natural qi, and the antibiotics would deplete their natural immunity before getting rid of the Lyme. Chinese herbs are formulated to both kill the Lyme and fortify the body's systems, without causing resistance, dependence, etc... . Sadly I think that there could be suspicion that Lyme is an older bioweapon. Heiner Fruehauf is a Classical Chinese Medicine trained practitioner in Oregon and is a genius with Gu syndrome. If anyone is interested look him up, and pass it around to anyone you know that needs help.
6 0 Reply • Share ›

Dimitri Djanbani → Dawn
21 hours ago
Chinese herbal medicine is vastly more effective and safe than allopathic alternatives. I was treated once for depression with a custom herbal course and was flabbergasted by its profound impact.
4 0 Reply • Share ›

symbiotic brain → Dawn
6 hours ago
Although Gu treatment is probably more effective than Western antibiotics, the difficult question is whether a patient ever actually had Lyme to begin with, as the presence of Borrelia or other lyme causing bacteria doesn't guarantee the symptoms of Lyme disease and is difficult or impossible to detect positively. In addition, it does not address the damage to the patient's normally stable microbial ecosystem, possibly damaged from the antibiotics found in everyday foods and our environment, or inflamed by other antibiotics prescribed for Western disease treatment protocols.
And even more difficult is proving Lyme to be a bioweapon, not possessing the circumstantial evidence like we do for the COVID plandemic.
0 0 Reply • Share ›

Margo
20 hours ago
This is a man made illness. On the naval base just off of New London, Conn. why is this not included in the story?
5 0 Reply • Share ›

unacceptable views → Margo
8 hours ago
It was made in NY on Plum Island, off the east coast of Long Island.
0 0 Reply • Share ›

MultiChubby1
a day ago
Lyme steals a life long before it ends it. Two adult children disabled and ruined by the medical 'industry.'
5 0 Reply • Share ›

Dimitri Djanbani → MultiChubby1
21 hours ago
I am so very sorry. My heart goes out to you and yours.
2 0 Reply • Share ›

VChristine
19 hours ago
Chlorine Dioxide destroys the Lyme bacteria and can break through the bio-films it hides behind. The simple gas, which saturates the flesh with oxygen, is also famous for destroying the pathogens behind Malaria, cancer, LDS, AIDs, covid, cold and flu viruses of all stripes, MS, and is known for precipitating cures for dementia, asthma, allergies, Alzheimers Disease, Lupus, Leukemia, and much more. Chlorine Dioxide does not replace the immune system, it enables it - It works like a swat team of armed commandoes that free a village of invaders, and allow the village (the human body) to return to normalcy. We have been using it here for years now. Oh Yes, if you look it up, it is known to be a highly effective, very safe water purifier. But wherever you attempt (in the USA anyway) to plumb its medical uses, you'll run up against the AMA police (and FDA, WHO, HHS, etc). Just get the book 'MMS - Your Health in Your Hands', written by Dr. Antjie Oswald (In Germany) and save your life.
2 0 Reply • Share ›

Auntjenjen Churro → VChristine
17 hours ago
Amen and yes to all! This lyme story would have been me with new onset lupus, Lyme, long covaids after severe case and no medical help, left me with stroke and and disabilities head to toe. I started a year later when learned about it, with ivm, also EBOO, ozone, HBOT, etc. When I read the Chlorine Dixide (is that MMS?) breaks biofilms, I was interested. Also, methylene blue!
1 0 Reply • Share ›

Sara Woods → VChristine
8 hours ago
Many other safer treatments.....
0 0 Reply • Share ›

mcwinaz
21 hours ago
Here's hoping that father's lawsuit steamrolls over and RUINS the lives of every last one of the defendants named on it..
2 0 Reply • Share ›

Mary Robinson
7 hours ago
Another gain of function release.
1 0 Reply • Share ›

Drmom
a day ago
I feel so bad for these families. It's scary because my son had Lyme when he was 8 or 9 (now 20). We were living in RI at the time and everyone there was hyper aware of Lyme. I noticed the bullseye rash on the inside of my son's knee at a soccer game. A friend of mine was there who is a physician so I had him look at it to confirm. He knew our pediatrician so he called her right then and she called in a prescription for him. 30 days on antibiotics and he's been fine ever since. Thank God I was in a place that took this seriously.
1 0 Reply • Share ›

Christina Tom
3 hours ago
Please check out this summit. I think it is on day 3, so you may have to search for it online as my link is to day 1.

https://event.drtalks.com/l...
0 0 Reply • Share ›

Meredith
8 hours ago
I had Lyme Disease twice and was treated by a Naturopath and both times I was better within a year. I was treated with proteolytic enzymes and Monolaurin with supportive herbs for immune support. I have given up on Medical doctors as they offered me no help. I would encourage anyone to seek herbal medicine as treatment, no matter how long it has been.
0 0 Reply • Share ›

unacceptable views
8 hours ago
Here on Long Island, where Lyme was invented, it's nearly impossible to be treated for it or even tested for it. The white coats do not take it seriously, it's all in your head to them because of the failure of the testing. You'd think in an area teeming with ticks, the medical system would be focused on Lyme and not rely on the failed testing to prove positive. A rash is enough, the symptoms are enough. As much as I hate using antibiotics, this is the time to use them as it's better to be safe than sorry. That's not how this goes though because the reality is there is more money to be made off of symptoms with 'no known cause' than there is off of an actual illness that can be shortened quickly with a dose of meds. Just look at all those years Ms. Bruzzese's health was ignored in favor of mental issues. The longer they can get you hooked on big pharma, the more money there is in it for Big Medicine. It's never about actual healthcare. It's always about the bottom line.
0 0 Reply • Share ›

Drummer
13 hours ago
I recently lost my best friend to "Lyme" disease. Two years before she died, she had a deer tick on the back of her neck; and, rather than have me carefully remove it and send it off to TickCheck in PA, she pulled it off and destroyed it, saying she was certain it wasn't infected; whereas, every deer tick I'd had checked from her eighteen acre property tested positive. A

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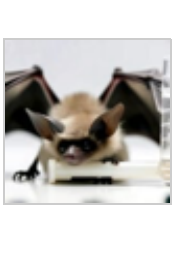

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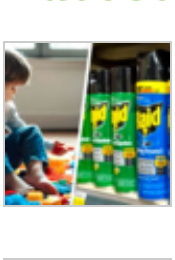

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year later she began presenting with peculiar symptoms of muscle paralysis in her lower right limb, a general anterior muscular weakness with a drop foot. She began seeing various physicians; but none came up with a definitive diagnosis. I finally got her to phone a friend's wife who is an LPN and reiki master and is apparently clairvoyant. This person told her to make an appointment with a local holistic specialist and be tested for Lyme. She tested positive for five tick borne bacteria and began herbal treatments. These treatments did not seem to be working, so she went to a different holistic practitioner whose treatments were no better. She finally went to a neurologist who did a spinal tap and found the bacteria in her CSF. At that point, she finally agreed to try a course of doxycycline; but, I do not know whether she was prescribed a brand that can be taken with food and the doxy she did take upset her stomach, so she refused to continue taking it. I'd been dealing with tick bites for years; but, I had never really fully researched doxy and did not know that doxy crosses the blood-brain barrier. If I had known that, I would have stressed that she not stop the doxy, make certain the brand she was taking could be taken with food; and, begin taking it, again,

see more

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LinUK
14 hours ago

This could have been written about my daughter except she had the 'bullseye' rash when she was 15. Here in the UK if you mention Lyme disease to a doctor you might as well say you've been abducted by aliens.
She's 48 now and has become progressively more disabled physically and mentally, since she was bitten.

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

Christine L
14 hours ago

Can you imagine ? You are in a hospital, surrounded by 20 doctors, who want to prove you are making this up, and while everybody watches, they DROP you. This must feel like gang rape. You are being hurt while people WATCH. And it's not rape, I agree, but they are supposed to CARE for you. PTSD anyone ? How can anyone recover from that? This is incredible cruelty.

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

DeanWormer
15 hours ago

Wow. Sounds like there has been little progress with this problem since the 1990's. I remember 3 people who ultimately got cured of Lyme before long term damage but had to persist through false negative test results by getting tested 2 or more times in order to start doxycycline. The next problem would be obtaining a long enough course of the antibiotic.
In the 1990's the Long Island, NY whitetail deer herd was more confined within eastern Suffolk County than today. Physicians there saw many more Lyme cases than those located a few miles further west. Saving the tick and bringing it to someone who knows what to do with it can help.

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

Auntjenjen Churro
17 hours ago

Man I'd be a millionaire if I could sue over what happened to me in march 2020 as a plandemic nurse who became a patient and now a disabled lonhauler spending thousands on trying to get better since I was left I critical symptoms, with no help. Also c-pstd from it and I'm pretty tough.... but, prep act 1984...can't sue if the plandemic flag is raised. The care? No visitors? No real doctors?...

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

JS
17 hours ago

How bad are those doctors…

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

Beckie
20 hours ago edited

So sad. I think she will win her court case, especially with the father's bullseye skin rash documentation.

It is so important to check for ticks and if found, you, not your doc, send it off to a lab for analysis. We have the Sonoma County Public Health Lab in Northern CA that does the test, no matter where you live, once/week. There is also a place called Tick Check in Pennsylvania https://www.tickcheck.com/

There is a protocol from a study (link below) that finds a single dose of 200 mgs doxycycline given within 72 hours of a tick bite greatly reduces the chance for getting Lyme. I have never had a problem finding a doctor to give me that preventive dose of doxy to keep on hand just in case of a bite. In light of this study, if you're denied then find a doc that knows how to read.
https://www.nejm.org/doi/fu...

👍 0 👎 0 Reply • Share ›

Sara Woods
8 hours ago

I have had Lyme since 2008 and this does not sound like 'just' Lyme. She likely has a co-infection like Babesia. Maybe the article said this. I didn't see it. Conventional approaches offer diminishing returns. Having helped many with Lyme in my practice, I can tell you it does go chronic and remains that way for life; it is treatable with herbs and supplements; and you can live a long happy life WITH Lyme and its co-infections.

Her story is unique in that she acquired POTS and paraplegia. Very rare which indicates some other condition: perhaps vaccine injury in there as well as co-infections. I suspect babesia since symptoms are like Lyme on steroids, but there are many others: bartonella, anaplasmosis, and then the underlying factors like EBV, cytomegalolavirus etc.

People are searching for LLMD (Lyme-literate MDs) so that tells you something about the conventional approach. Find an herbalist with knowledge of Lyme...like me. Or find a good DO, naturopath, functional doc, that can address the real cause, not just chase symptoms.

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